

their own minds when they use the word monopoly, appears to me more ridiculous than Don Quixote's attack upon the windmills. It is a less substantial, real practical object, which none but the most visionary theist would, it appears to me, advocate. If there be any among the people who seriously intend to oppose their own ideas, there need be no apprehensions on the subject; as they can certainly do very little harm, though it may be doubted whether they have any real "practical" object to attain by indulging themselves in so innocent an amusement.

A MERCHANT.

Reported for the Boston Morning Post. TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Report of the trial of George Bradford, accused of manslaughter upon John Hill, on the 20th of July, 1835. At the Criminal Court held in Worcester, Jan. 1837. Judge Cummings presiding—Perry Merriam for the Government—Charles Allen for the prisoner.

The court opened on Wednesday, 15th January, P. M. Elijah Whitcomb was called by the government council and testified as follows—"I was acquainted with the deceased John Hill, who tended the woollen miller—saw Bradford and Hill together on the 20th July, in the dye-house, in the afternoon. They used hard words and began to scuffle together—I went out to get some wood for the kettle and when I returned, Bradford and Hill were still using profane words and scuffling. I had got about eight or ten feet from the door, when I saw Bradford take Hill up with both hands, and throw him into the kettle of dye liquid, containing wool, in the dyeing process. I was on the point of starting for help, when I saw Hill get out of the kettle, crying 'O dear! I am scalded to death!' I saw Hill attempt to take off his pants, but he was prevented by Bradford. The kettle was between two and three feet broad, and about four feet deep, and would hold about fourteen barrels. Should think, when Hill was thrown into it, there was about 200 lbs of wool in the kettle. The water was nearly boiling hot. Quite a number came to Hill's assistance. I went with Hill to his boarding house, about 20 rods from the dye-house—helped take off his pants—and the skin came off in spots. Drs Marshall and Abercrombie attended him. He died on the 19th August, and never went abroad after he was injured. During the affray (witness cross-examined) I did not notice the subject of dispute. Hill appeared angry, and doubled up his fist at Bradford, but I did not see him strike. Hill appeared to have been drinking."

William Phillips next called by government. "While assisting in repairing the dam, heard Hill cry out—ran to the door of the dye-house, and heard Hill say that he was scalded to death. Bradford had the care of the loom where Hill was, and always appeared friendly to Hill. They both took spirit to the dam where they worked that day." Another witness testified to the same effect, and was present likewise, when Hill took off his pants—when, he testified, that large pieces of the skin came off with them.

Dr Marshall was then called by government, and testified as follows—"I was Hill's attending physician. I found his legs scalded as far as half way between the knee and the hip. The right leg was scalded higher on the front part, and the left higher on the back part than the other. The skin was loose and off in many places. Hill appeared languid and sick. His arms and chest were a little bruised. The limbs were dressed with cloths wet in spirit. The whole of the injured flesh came off in less than three weeks, and they appeared to be healing until the time of his death. I never considered him free from danger, after the scald. About five days before his death a change appeared. There seemed an irritation about the lungs. He said he thought he could not live. He said that Bradford took him up as he would a child, threw him in the kettle and he could not resist. I saw Hill the day that he died—the 19th August. The immediate cause of his death was a disease of the lungs. The scald had an influence on it—and in such a constitution as Hill's might cause death. I know of no other cause, unless it be the injuries of the chest." Being cross-examined, he said "that Hill complained more of his chest than of his limbs. He was a slender man, and any one that saw him would say that he was a subject for consumption." Dr Abercrombie, being called, stated "that he should consider any one in danger that had received the scalds and bruises that John Hill received." Dr Burd, being called, at the opening of the Court on Thursday, by the prisoner's counsel, testified "that he saw Hill two days after the accident, and three or four times before his death, and observed no difficulty but the scald. Dr Smith and myself examined him after his decease. I thought the inflammation of the lungs was caused by exposure to the air. Do not think the scald would affect the lungs." Several other witnesses testified—by which evidence it did not appear that any enmity had existed between Hill and Bradford.

The Judge stated in his charge to the Jury, that there was no doubt that Bradford did intentionally throw Hill into the kettle—and no doubt that he inflicted a dangerous wound upon Hill, by this act. Hill was able to get out of the kettle, and to go to his house and chamber. It is agreed upon all hands, that it would have been a dangerous wound for any one—and it is agreed that he never recovered from the effects of the scald. There is no doubt that Hill had an organic disease of the lungs, and that he was a short-lived man. It was maintained that his death was occasioned by an injury to his breast on the 4th—but there is no evidence of it. Mr Tolbert testified that he watched with Hill on the 11th of August, that there was a change that night and that two windows were open. If Hill's death was in any way accelerated, by injuries sustained from Bradford, the latter is liable for it. If you find the prisoner is not guilty of homicide, you may find him guilty of an aggravated assault.

The Jury were absent about three hours, and returned a verdict of—Not guilty of Manslaughter—but guilty of an aggravated assault. The sentence is not yet given.

For the Boston Morning Post.

Mr Cambréling says that when duties shall have been reduced to twenty per centum that manufacturers will still enjoy protection of forty or fifty per cent. We should be pleased to know how this can be, for, for the life of us, we can make no more than about twenty-one and a half per cent [1]—Daily Herald.

If the sagacious editor who penned the above had taken the trouble to have stepped into any importing house in Kilby or Milk street, the errand boy would have informed him that it costs to import goods from Europe, without duty, twenty-five per cent., to which let him add the proposed reduced duty of twenty per cent, and I guess he will find a solution of what Mr Cambréling says. This is the man who proposes to enlighten the country upon the science of Political Economy!—Ed.

A.

There has been some intimation given out that the Philadelphians may be induced to tear down the "old State House" in which the Declaration of Independence was signed, for the purpose of some public improvement. We hope it will not be done—long may it stand as a monument of that great act which gave birth to a nation of freemen.

The Rev. L. D. Fleming, of Philadelphia, has been sentenced to pay \$200 damages in a case of slander, for saying that Miss E. R. Long was *eniente*. Bennett says that clergymen have a right to slander the devil, but not the ladies.

The following toast was given at Providence on the late celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, by Mr Charles T. Jones:—"The long-winded representative from Virginia—a living proof that a man can be wise without wisdom."

A Remarkable Fact.—Mr Van Buren, the President elect, is a native of the State of New York and received his electoral vote. No other Presidential candidate received the vote of his native State.

The Legislature of Maryland is discussing a bill which requires the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses, to pass an act annulling matrimonial contracts.

In Paris bread is two cents a pound, in London three—in America, the greatest grain growing country in the world, six. Why is this?

"Phabus, what a name!"—The Editor of the Trumpet talks about his brother "Gosh."

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 19.—A message was received at the opening of the Senate to day, in answer to Mr Davis's resolution, accompanied by copies of the correspondence between Santa Anna and the Executive of this country, concerning the recognition of the independence of Texas, while Santa Anna was a prisoner. The message stated that the Executive could not receive as official, any thing from Santa Anna while a prisoner, and the whole subject was left *in statu quo*.

Mr Preston said he would not at this time enter into an argument, but when it came up on the resolution of Mr Walker, he would stand ready to prove both by the laws of nations, and the practice of our country in former cases, that it was required of us now, without hesitation, to acknowledge the independence of Texas. If it was true that the recent invasion was abandoned, and Texas at peace, it placed us in the contingency in which the president recommended the action of Congress on this subject.

Mr Walker read a letter, which he said contained facts communicated to him by request, from an individual well qualified to understand what he said. The writer stated that he was of opinion that not one Mexican of intelligence thought that Texas could be conquered;—that the army which originally consisted of 3000 men, decreased by desertion before reaching San Potosi, 25 per cent.—The means for carrying on the war not having been provided, Gen. Bravo had resigned, and the intended invasion entirely abandoned—there was no fear that the expedition would be recommenced.

Mr Calhoun expressed himself in favor of the doctrines already broached by those who preceded him. He had foreseen the result of the war in Texas, and now predicted that the spirit which commenced it, would not stop at the Del Norte;—it would go through Mexico.

The message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Here you see is a clashing between the Executive of S. C. and her Senators, though perhaps they conceive that the "contingency" in which they might act for Texas, is the same as to the message of the President and the Governor of their State.

Mr Clayton, Senator from Del. appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

After the reports of committees, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of general orders on private bills.

In the House, a resolution concerning the mileage of members, received last session, excited much interest and some debate. Mr Hardin thought it was small business to be inquiring after the mileage of members in times past. Mr Underwood thought that when it was shown that some members received for mileage twice as much as others, who lived at the same distance, it would not be so small.

Without acting on this, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The admission of Michigan was in order, and Mr. Thomas, of Md. made an able and democratic speech in favor of the doctrines of Maryland, and the admission of Michigan. Mr Hardin, of Ky. determined to have a slice in the debate, stood on the floor during the whole time of Mr Thomas's speech, and when he concluded, Mr H. commenced an harangue in opposition to the bill, after which the House adjourned.

The trial of Richard White, is, as I have informed you, concluded—it is not yet known how he will be disposed of by the court; his brother Harry, who came on for trial immediately after him, as principal in the crime, has been found guilty, though not yet sentenced. He has to-day confessed that he and his brother prepared the materials for firing, but that a man who was a clerk in the Department applied the match; he also stated that another individual in the district was concerned in the arson.

Santa Anna—that most important personage—to-day waited on the President of the United States, in due form; he excites as much attention as Black Hawk, though of a different nature.

In the remarks of Messrs Preston, Walker, and Calhoun this morning, they each spoke of him as zero in the question about the independence of Texas, and I am inclined to believe that in keeping him as long as the Texans have, they have rendered him useless as a prisoner, and destroyed his influence as President of the Republic. We shall, however, hear more of him anon.

I understand that the Treasury order of July last, has been rescinded by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day;—some measure will now be adopted by Congress to remedy the evils complained of.

WOREL.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received from our friend, Isaac Chase, Esq., a file of the Cape Town Advertiser, printed at the Cape of Good Hope, in one of which is a long extract from Graham's History of Witchcraft in New England. The editor recommends it to the attention of the Caffers Chiefs, the principals among a tribe of savages more ferocious than our Seminoles, as a warning to their people against the ignorant errors of the people of the United States. The Caffers believe in witchcraft.

The subject of Banking is agitating the people of the Cape of Good Hope as well as the people of this country. A warm discussion upon its merits and demerits is going on in the papers there.

There has been a wreck near the Cape almost as distressing as that of the Mexico on our own coast. It was of the English bark Doncaster, Capt. Pritchard—the bark was lost on a reef of rocks about fifteen miles to the westward of Cape L'Agulhas, and every soul on board perished—it is supposed, from the bodies washed ashore—about forty—being naked, that the accident happened in the night. From inquiry, it appeared that for several days a vessel had been seen standing in and off that part of the coast, and from some of the bodies being discovered by a Hottentot, about the 20th of July, it would lead to the supposition that the time must have been the week previous when westerly winds prevailed, and which, about the 17th of that month, rose into a most severe gale on that part of the coast, at which period it is concluded the melancholy event took place.

The Advertiser contains an account of a dreadful massacre of Caffers beyond the Northern Boundary by the Bechuana tribes—only three women and as many men escaped. The attack was made before or about day-light, after the Fetecani manner; every hut surrounded and set on fire, and the occupants butchered as they rushed out of the small and narrow door-ways. The Caffers say, that even unborn children were ripped from the womb and stabbed; not even the young girls were spared, or such as were about marriageable and of value. The murderous work was executed for the sake of obtaining and securing plunder. No offence appears to have been given.

The New Orleans Bee of the 10th, announces the election of A. Mouton as U. S. Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Porter, and subsequently for the term of six years. He was a Van Buren Elector.

The passage of Mr Benton's Expunging Resolution appears to have capsize the whig Editors completely—even their column rules are turned up-side down!

POLICE COURT.

A mistake in the person.—A man can put up with almost any other blunder, than being knocked down by mistake—a mistake, however, which happened to Marshal W. Atwood, on Saturday night, when he received a very severe nose-bleed from the fists of Timothy Donnovan. Atwood was rather badly marked. He testified, that he was looking up the counting-room of Mr Humphrey Chadbourn, Donnovan suddenly, and unexpectedly, knocked him down.

Mr Chadbourn testified, that he had "just left Atwood locking up, when he saw the prisoner run by him, and Atwood after him, saying—I can't take that blow for nothing." Atwood laid hold of Donnovan, till I lent a hand. Atwood was bleeding like a butcher. The prisoner said—The man has got my box of cigars."

Donnovan.—The truth is this—I was knocked down, and a box of cigars taken from me, and the watch out of my pocket—I laid some time before I could get up, and when I got up and went ahead a little, I thought this was the man that knocked me down, and struck him.

Atwood.—There was a row some six or eight rods below our store; but what he says about the watch can hardly be true, because, while I was on the way to jail with him, he offered to give me a watch to let him go.

Donnovan.—Did I show you any watch?

Atwood.—No.

Donnovan.—Please yer Honor, I don't know what I said on the way to jail; but you can see that my pocket has been cut off.—[showing his damaged pocket.]

Court.—The probability is, that you were so drunk, that you neither knew what you said, or did, or what other people said, or did to you. We have only your word for it, but there may possibly be some truth in what you say, and you may truly have acted under a mistake; but it is a mistake you could not have fallen into if you had been perfectly sober, and I shall fine you three dollars and costs.

As Mr Donnovan had no chink, he had to seek it to jail.

Female Imposter.—A woman by the name of Bridget Dougherty, was brought up on complaint of Dr Alonzo Chapin, as a vagrant and beggar. It appeared in evidence, that on Saturday night, she called on Dr Chapin, and stated that she was a poor widow, with three sick children. The next morning the Doctor called at her residence, and found one infant and two larger children, while she claimed as her own. The room was very destitute, and the infant appeared to be suffering for want of clothing. He gave her a certificate to that effect, to an overseer of the poor, and she received a supply of wood and groceries. Yesterday the Doctor paid another visit to her supposed home, and then discovered, that only one of the larger children belonged to her, and that she had a husband, whom he saw there. In consequence of this discovery, he proceeded against her. Young Constable Shute testified, that last week, she applied to him to find ten dollars in silver, which she had lost, by overloading her pocket with a flask of liquor, which was so heavy as to break the strings.

Bridget.—Will you give me the book, and let me swear what's right, and then you'll know the truth. I was right enough in saying I had no husband, for my husband has not done a stroke of work for these eight weeks.

Court.—The only question here is, how long to send you to the House of Correction.

Bridget.—An' troth an' ye lay a finger on me, the death of my children and my own blood will be on ye for meddling with me.

Court.—Two months in the House of Correction.

Bridget.—What have I done, that I should be served so—I said I was poor, and don't the witness prove it. When I got a pound of brown male from him, didn't I tell him I had the mouths of three children to cover with it. Send me to prison! why, what shall I do there—I was never in such a place in my life, and sure I know nothing about a prison, and can be of no use there.

The Court differed entirely from Bridget, and off she was driven.

Hannah Lunnson sported a pink cape, and the more appropriate alias of "Black Hannah." To shake her thirst, she stole sundry pieces of corn-bread, from Mr Schuyler, her employer. The evidence was somewhat abundant, that though Hannah was a very thirsty creature, yet she was altogether guiltless of astonishing her stomach with cold water—probably because we have no "pure water" in the City.

Court.—You have been here about fifteen times, and might, in this case, have been charged with theft, but it was thought best to go to the root of the evil, and take you for drinking.

Hannah.—I guess I ain't alone in drinking; and I guess if you'd look round, you'd find but few who don't drink some.

Court.—Six months in the House of Correction.

Hannah.—Six months don't daunt me, I can tell you. If you don't get more than six months in—, you'll get a light sentence. I shall come out as fresh as a cucumber.

Finding things before they are lost.—A well dressed man, named Henry Rockford, was brought up for stealing a bag of furs and a pair of scales from the door of a store, in Brattle street, where they had been left for a minute by the owner, Edward Buff. Mr Buff heard a bow, which he had placed upon the bag fall, and on going to the door discovered that his bag was gone. Soon after Rockford was traced to a neighboring bar-room, and from thence finally to his dwelling house, where the furs were found by Constable Shute. The defence set up was that he found the furs in the middle of the street.

The Court thought that the defence might have some weight, if he could prove his assertion, and he might have an opportunity of doing so by appealing from the sentence. Three months in the House of Correction.

House Breaking.—A deserter from Uncle Sam's Navy, named Charles Holt, was brought up by Peter Reid, for breaking into the house of Ephraim W. Howe, in the night, and stealing therefrom two very valuable wretches and an umbrella. The proof was positive, and the stolen articles recovered. Sent to the Municipal Court for trial.

The Salem Register states that a subscription paper is being circulated in Marblehead, the subscribers to which agree to use no flour, or bread made of the same, until the price of flour shall be reduced to eight dollars per barrel.

The Missouri Legislature have passed a resolution, recommending the recognition of the independence of Texas, and after the same is confirmed by Mexico, that she should be annexed to the confederacy.

The Rev. C. A. Bartol, recently of the Theological School at Cambridge has been invited to settle as colleague Pastor with the Rev. Dr Lowell over the West Boston Society in this City.

The Bangor Post says that there are merchants in that city who keep two half bushel measures—one to buy with, and another to sell with.

Col. Stephen F. Austin one of the most distinguished citizens of Texas, died at Columbia on the 26th of December.

Two vessels had arrived at New Orleans from Tampico and Matamoros with about six hundred thousand dollars in specie.

Mr Hansen repeats his lecture this evening at Boylston Hall.

Ex-President Burnett, of Texas, is in New-Orleans.

Charleston, Jan. 12.—Latest from Florida.—By the steam packet Charleston, Capt. King, arrived this forenoon, we have received the Savannah Georgian of yesterday. Captain King states that on Tuesday evening, a party of Indians, supposed to have been forty in number, captured within twenty miles of Gary's Ferry, nine negroes (of Col. Delly) of a party of ten—one having escaped to Jacksonville, bringing the information of the capture of his companions.

The City Bank must make a pretty fair trade out of the State and City deposits, paying, as it does, but four and a half per cent. interest for them.

The U. S. Bank and Pennsylvania Bank in Philadelphia, offer to take that State's share of the surplus and pay six per cent., the former offering to allow that rate even without any notice.—Boston Advocate.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate. The Secretary came in with the following Message from the Governor, viz:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit for the information of the two Houses copies of the Report of the Commissioners for enlarging the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester.

The attention of the Legislature was invited to this most important and interesting establishment, in the communication which I had the honor to make to the two Houses in Convention. It is believed that the appropriations hitherto made, for founding, sustaining and enlarging this noble charity, have been productive of an amount of good, which it is impossible to calculate in figures, and that the institution is in every respect worthy of the continued patronage of the Commonwealth.

The suggestions contained in the annual reports of the Superintendent and Trustees on the practicability of applying the influence of religious worship to the comfort and restoration of the inmates of the establishment, appear to be warranted by experience, and are entitled to the highest consideration.

The salutary effect which has already been produced by the employment in agricultural labor is also presented in a very forcible light in the reports referred to. The expediency of making such appropriations as will enable the commissioners for enlarging the establishment to effect that object in the course of the ensuing season, is respectfully submitted to the two Houses.

EDWARD EVERETT.

Council Chamber, Jan. 21st, 1837. It was ordered on motion of Mr Greenwood, that the Secretary report to the Senate the number of Wolves, Bears, Wildcats and Foxes, for which a bounty has been paid since the passage of the last law allowing a bounty for their destruction. And also the towns in which they have been killed, specifying the number of each in each town.

In the House, it was ordered on motion of Mr Clarke, of Roxbury, that the committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of imposing a penalty on any keeper of any Tavern or Boarding house, and every master and mistress of any dwelling house, who shall, upon application of the assessors of any town or parish, or any one of them, refuse to give information of the names of all persons residing in such house, liable to be assessed for town or other taxes, or shall give information which is false.

Mexico.—The ship Great Britain and brig Susquehanna, the loss of which had been reported, has arrived safely at Mobile.

The Mexican minister to this country, (Gerostez) and Gen. Bustamante, both arrived in the city of Mexico on the 15th ult. The latter who was from France, was a candidate for the Presidency, and had declared for the Federal system, which sets him in opposition to Santa Anna.

Extensive preparations were making for an invasion of Texas. Bravo's army, about 4000 strong, was encamped at Monterey, about 200 miles from Matamoros.

Another body of troops were at Matamoros, whither Bravo had gone to get them in readiness to enter Texas. But they were in a disastrous situation, and inordinate for want of pay. Five officers and several privates were shot for mutiny on the march to Monterey, and scarcely a day passed at Matamoros without an execution for robbery.

Important from St. Jago.—Accounts from St. Jago to the 25th ult. have been received at New Orleans which say that Gen. Lorenzo was determined to protect and defend the Constitution of 1812. He had issued another proclamation to the army and militia, exhorting them to defend the cause of Isabel Segunda—and his troops were determined at all risks to support him. Four thousand of General Tacón's troops from Havana had landed at Ybarra, and were daily expected at St. Jago de Cuba, wherewith was probable a severe battle would soon take place. A British Frigate and Sloop of War were laying in the harbor, to protect the property of British subjects.

Vera Cruz, Dec. 1, 1836.—The American seamen, eight in number, belonging to the sloop of war Natchez, and who were imprisoned at this place by order of the late military Commandant General, were released and delivered to the charge of the Consul of the United States on the 25th ult. No proofs, as I am informed, have been produced of the criminality of these seamen.

Demand for Troops.—Gov. Schley has issued orders for four companies of volunteers to rendezvous immediately at Fort Mitchell and to march against the hostile Creeks.—Augusta (Ga.) Courier.

Marine Disasters.—The schr Magnolia, Call, of Gardiner, while at anchor in Lynn Bay, on Sunday morning parried her cables, and drove ashore on Chelsea Beach. The crew remained on board until 9 o'clock (the sea making a breach over her during the time) when they took to their boat; but they had not got more than half way to the shore when she capsized and filled—they clung to her until assistance reached them from the shore, and were saved almost exhausted.

A letter received at the City Hall News Room, dated Gloucester, Jan. 23, states that the gale was severely felt at that place on Saturday. The wreck of the schr Ann Maria, of Eastport, was strewn from Bass rocks to Braec's cove near two miles, and some remains of alewife barrels with Bucksport inspection, and mackerel barrels, with Portland inspection, and some bandages which had been about lay, were seen among the pieces. Nothing yet discovered of any person that was on board.

Another letter states, that a brig, supposed to have been timber loaded, as several pieces drifted ashore, was lost at three miles east of the place where the Ann Maria was lost—all hands supposed to have perished.

The brig Lion, Fernald, of Biddeford, forty-eight days from Mobile, for Boston, in attempting to get into Sandy Bay, struck a ledge and caused her to leak badly: is now at the wharf.

The ship Molo, from Cronstadt, via Port Baltic, for Boston, with a cargo of Iron, &c. went ashore during a violent gale and snow storm, on the island of Foro, in the Baltic, N. E. of Gothland. The ship began to go to pieces on the 11th Nov. at which time about 250 tons iron and 51 bales goods had been saved. The vessel would be a total loss it was thought. There was insurance to the amount of \$105,000 on the vessel and cargo in this city.

The brig Caribbean, Brush, from Königsberg, for Boston, with a cargo wheat, rye, feathers, &c., went ashore at Carlskrona, and would be lost. Crew and about three quarters of her cargo saved—part of the wheat and feathers in good order. Insured in this city, but to what amount we have not ascertained.

A letter received in this city from Amsterdam, states that the ship Victoria, Smith, of Boston, sailed from the Texel for N. York, on the 25th Nov., with 25,000 bushels of wheat—encountered a tremendous gale on the 29th, which threw her on one side, and caused her to leak badly, supposed from straining. After great exertion, Capt. S. succeeded in reaching the Texel again, the crew beat out and exhausted, having had no rest for five days and nights. She was at the Helder on the 9th of Dec., discharging cargo—would re-load and proceed on her voyage as soon as repaired.

The bark Gasper from this port, at New Orleans, got ashore on the Bahama Banks on the 24th ult., during a gale, but got off, after thumping 15 hours, by throwing over about 100 tons of her cargo.

The brig Elizabeth, from Portland for Baltimore, put into Pt. Petre, Guadalupe, leaking nearly 800 strokes per hour, having been blown out of her course by severe gales.

The schr Deposite, R. Haley, which left Mobile for Baltimore, on the 2d instant, returned on the 12th, having been ashore at Mobile Point, and is so much injured as to require discharging for repairs.

The Edward, Cutter, from Newcastle, England, for Boston, put into the Cove of Cork, on the 11th Dec. with loss of sails, sheers, boats, and part of cargo thrown overboard.

Nearly all the above particulars we learn from the books of the Messrs Topliff.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CHARLESTOWN.

At a Meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Charlestown, Jan. 25th, 1837, Charles Thompson, Esq., was chosen chairman, and Dexter Bowman Secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected Delegates to attend the Democratic Convention, to be held at East Cambridge on the 22nd inst., to nominate a candidate to be supported for the office of County Treasurer:—

A. Conbridge, J. A. Stevens, P. Ames, P. J. Stone, J. Gregory, J. Colburn, N. H. Loring, C. Poole, J. L. Taggard, J. Libbey and R. R. Jacobs.

Resolved, That said Delegates be authorized to act on the subject of nominating a candidate for County Commissioner.

Resolved, That the Delegates be authorized to fill all vacancies that may occur in their number.

Resolved, That the doings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Chairman.

Dexter Bowman, Secretary.

LOST.—Last evening, between the Old South and Bedford street, a large Cameo Brass Pin, with the head of Diana cut upon it. Whoever will return it to this office, shall have two dollars reward.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fishing Insurance Company on MONDAY, the 13th day of Feb. next, at 4 o'clock, at their Office, 22 Commercial street, for the purpose of making choice of Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the year 1837. By order, MOSES SEWELL, Secy.

MARRIED.

In Snow Hill, Md. Mr James Drayton, son of the late Capt. John Drayton, of Boston, to Miss Nancy Dorethy, of Snow Hill.

In Dedham, Mr Charles P. Hartshorn, of Roxbury, to Miss Louisa J. Morse.

In Portsmouth, Mr Abner Greenleaf, Jr. to Miss Mary Louisa Brown.

DIED.

In this city 21st inst. George B. Gay, 24.

Funeral from his father's house, near 13 Richmond street, this afternoon, at 3 P. M. Religious and friends are requested to attend without a more formal invitation.

In this city, on Friday last, Mr Wm. Barrett, 34.

In Northfield, Mrs Susannah, widow of the late Mr John French 81.

In Derby, Conn. inst. Capt. James Humphrey, a revolutionary soldier, 85.

At Pernambuco, Dec. 6th, of wounds received in a mutiny of his men on board sch. v. m. Wirt, Captain Smith, master of said schooner.

In Norfolk, Va. 10th inst. Mrs Mary T. relict of the late Capt. John Warrington.

IMPORTATIONS.

GOTTENBURG. Ship Paragon—625 tons Iron, 1 bl. beef.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1837.

Rises.	SUN.	Sets.	MOON.	Rises.	High WATER.
h7 21m		h5 01m	h7 57m pm		h1 03m

SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1837.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16.

Ship Paragon, Curtis, Gottenburg, 14th Nov. Left to Am ves-el.

CLEARED.

Brigs Dove, John C. Huffington, Malta; and a market; Nile, Baxter Downes, Mobile; sch. Flash, Card, Dover.

At Pernambuco, about Dec 6, brigs Hope, Barkman for Swansea, E. with her Valparaiso cargo; Globe, Miller, and Rosalia, Rae, Philadelphia, use; Tobacco, Stanhope, for New York; Acorn, Snowden, use; Rose, Holtz, Buenos Ayres; sch

